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SATURDAY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Grand Stand Will Soon Be Demanding Rain Checks if the Game Doesn't Open Up.

SAILS AT LAST

SPANISH FLEET LEAVES THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.

ITS DESTINATION UNKNOWN.

BELIEVED AT WASHINGTON IT WILL GO TO CANARIES.

IT MAY HASTEN TO SPAIN.

LIKELY TO BE NEEDED THERE TO PROTECT SHIPPING.

St. Paul, St. Louis and Harvard to Be Sent to the Spanish Coast to Pick Up Prisoners—News as to Spain's Fleet Is Now Shut Off.

Washington, April 29.—This was a day of alarming rumors, running all the way from the blowing up of a big monitor to the detection and punishment of traitors, but, fortunately, all turned out, on inquiry, to be without foundation. Actual events of importance were few in number. The news of the day of most interest was the departure from Cape Verde of the Spanish fleet, the stay of which at St. Vincent has been a source of anxiety on the part of officials here because it seemed to indicate the sympathy of Portugal for Spain might lead her to wink at a violation of neutrality laws in favor of Spain. Late in the afternoon a cablegram came to the state department from Cape Verde, bearing no signature, announcing that four battleships and three torpedo boats had started north and some of the transports for Cuba, and that the northern fleet returned shortly, having been in collision. Because there was no signature attached, the officials did not know what importance to attach to this message, as there are not times to accept what appears to be information without close scrutiny.

The statement that the vessels were leaving St. Vincent in a southerly direction is valuable as an indication as to the real course of the fleet. The majority of the naval officers here feel confident that the Spanish fleet will next appear at the Canary Islands, about half way between Cape Verde and Spain, and lying directly in the homeward path of the ships. As the Canaries are Spanish islands and possess some fortifications worthy of consideration, it may be that the fleet will be allowed to remain there for some time, as the islands form a good strategic base.

What most concerns the navy officers just now is how to learn when the fleet does arrive there. The cable to the Canaries being in Spanish hands, the arrival of the fleet would be kept secret.

The intended visitation of the converted American liners to the coast of Spain may hasten the return home of the Cape Verde squadron, for it is believed that that squadron comprises about all of the vessels in the Spanish navy that are speedy and powerful enough to warrant an attack on vessels of the St. Paul class.

London, April 29.—The Evening News this afternoon publishes a dispatch from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, saying the Spanish warships Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Viscaya and Cristobal Colon, accompanied by the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers, Pluton, Terror and Furor, had, at the hour the dispatch was filed (9 o'clock this morning), just sailed in a westerly direction, presumably going towards Cuba.

The dispatch adds that the Spanish torpedo boats Azor, Rayo and Arleto and the Spanish transports San Francisco and Ciudad de Cadiz sailed at the same time in a northerly direction, probably going to the Canary Islands.

The Evening News, commenting on its dispatch from St. Vincent, says: "The import of the cablegram is that the whole effective fighting force of the squadron has been dispatched west, while the non-effective and the non-combatants are proceeding to another anchorage."

"Well informed naval authorities are aware that the torpedo boats could not traverse the Atlantic at the present time, as they have not sufficient coal capacity for a voyage to Cuba, and the risk of coaling in mid-ocean is too great."

"This long delayed move is most significant. Its significance is the fact which can hardly be over emphasized, that it is practically Spain's first real move since the outbreak of hostilities."

The departure of the Spanish fleet from the Cape Verde is regarded as the first really important news of the war. No further information has been received here as to its destination, but it is considered not unlikely that it will go to the Canary Islands to await reinforcements from Cadiz, without which it is considered a hopeless task to attempt to attack Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet. It is also supposed that it may attempt to intercept the American cruiser Oregon.

The idea that it will attempt to bombard the United States coast cities is not seriously regarded here. No further actual news has reached London, where the immediate fact of interest is the expected naval battle in the Philippines.

The story that only a mule was killed at Matanzas during the bombardment of the forts there furnishes a text for many humorous remarks in the papers this morning. The Russian official dispatches during the war of the Crimea are recalled, when it was always admitted that one Cossack had been killed. Spain's dispatches for home consumption are naturally expected to be of the same character.

The Daily Chronicle says it has reason to

believe that the Spanish fleet is strongly in favor of an Anglo-American alliance. The Cadiz correspondent of the Times says:

"When the battleship Numancia arrives from Carthage, the squadron will be prepared, consisting of the Pelayo, the Victoria, the Alfonso XIII., three torpedo boat destroyers and three torpedo boats, to leave immediately."

St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, April 29, 7 p. m.—Two Spanish transports (probably the San Francisco and the Ciudad de Cadiz) have just returned here with three torpedo boats (most likely the Azor, Rayo and Arleto) owing to collision. The Spanish ships say two of the torpedo boats have been slightly damaged. They claim the boats will be able to put to sea again to-morrow.

TO GO AFTER SPANISH SHIPS.

St. Louis, St. Paul and Harvard, It Is Said, Will Go to Sea at Once.

Washington, April 29.—It is entirely possible that the operations of the American fleet in Cuban waters in the matter of seizing Spanish vessels as prizes will be soon completely eclipsed by the performance of the swift ocean greyhounds recently purchased by the government from the American line. These vessels, St. Louis and St. Paul and Harvard, have been fitted with armor protection over all their exposed machinery and have already received good batteries. It was the intention of the department to considerably supplement these batteries at the navy yards. But, owing probably to the receipt of information from abroad of the movements of some very richly laden Spanish vessels, the department does not consider that time remains to complete the work in the ordinary manner at the navy yards, now overwhelmed with other work, so the transformed liners are to be rushed to sea. It is rumored that they carry in their holds some guns of heavy caliber which will be used when they are in blue water. No official statement can be secured as to the destination of these splendid auxiliary cruisers, but it is rumored that they are to head directly for the coast of Spain, where they will lie in wait for the Spanish prizes. Unless the small observation force of the Spanish navy in the Mediterranean, composed of torpedo boats and destroyers, is reinforced before the liners reach those waters, they are likely to fall easy victims to the gunners of the cruisers.

SPAIN HAS RUSSIAN SYMPATHY.

Russians Are Sore, It Is Said, Because of British-American Friendship.

London, April 29.—The Moscow correspondent of the Standard says: "Public opinion in Russia, so far as it is expressed, sympathizes with Spain. Apart from admiration of the courage that ventures upon a conflict with an overwhelming superior antagonist, Russia has received a severe blow in the supposed friendly agreement between the United States and England. The Russians do not forget placing their fleet at the disposal of the fleet in the war of secession in 1861, and they are bitterly resentful that the United States is not equally mindful of this service now."

London, April 30.—The Vienna correspondent of the Standard says: "Russia will send naval experts to the Spanish and American warships to be eyewitnesses of the battles, if permission is obtainable, which is regarded as doubtful. The interest of Russia in the war is evidenced by her leading statesmen in starting the idea, which was taken up by their colleagues at Berlin, Paris and Vienna, that the first real naval battle must be used for ending the war, which practically means pressure on Spain to give up Cuba, because if the war lasts too long, it is thought the United States might create a powerful navy."

"That Russia should allow the United States to retain the Philippines without ample compensation to Russia and her allies appears as doubtful as that the islands should be allowed to fall into the hands of England by arrangement with the United States without such differences arising as may easily lead to war among the great powers."

THINK WE CAN'T LAND.

Madrid Officials Say the Harbor of Matanzas Is Full of Torpedoes.

Madrid, April 29.—In official circles, it is not believed that the Americans can effect a landing on the shores of Matanzas bay as the bay is full of torpedoes.

The reports cabled from Washington respecting the movements of the American army and fleet are considered as intended to hoodwink the Spanish government.

The latest dispatches from Havana say it was the American warship Montgomery which went ashore off the coast of Pinar del Rio, and that she grounded on the rocks near Colonos. According to these dispatches, three other warships succeeded in floating her, but the Montgomery is badly damaged.

Key West, Fla., April 29.—The Montgomery arrived at Key West to-day from Hampton Roads conveying the troop ship Panther. She has not been in Cuban waters.

HIGGINS' BIG YACHT SAFE.

The Varuna Arrives at Pola, a Seaport Town of Austria, on the Adriatic.

Philadelphia, April 29.—A private cablegram received here to-day reports the safe arrival at Pola, a seaport town of Austria on the Adriatic, of Eugene Higgins's big steam yacht, Varuna. Mr. Higgins is a California millionaire, who came east some time ago and took up his residence in New York.

Early last winter he sailed on his yacht with a party of friends for a cruise in the Mediterranean. The Varuna is a steel yacht 36 feet long. It was Mr. Higgins' intention to offer her to the government, but the breaking out of the war prevented him from bringing her home.

DOUBLE GUARDS FOR POWDER.

Explosions at Santa Cruz and Dover Move Powder Companies to Increased Vigilance.

St. Louis, April 29.—Owing to the recent destruction of powder mills at Easton, Pa., and Santa Cruz, Cal., by explosions thought to have been caused by Spanish spies, managers of eight big powder companies having their Western headquarters in this city have ordered double guards placed at all points where powder is stored or manufactured. There is five powder store, house at Eureka, Mo., near this city, and they are being guarded closely, as thousands of tons of the explosive are in storage there.

Finest home furnishings on credit at lowest cash prices. Wurmer's, 1239-1241 Main.

Wall paper, latest, cheapest, best. Miller, 1235 Grand.

ONE MULE KILLED

SPANIARDS SAY THAT WAS THE ONLY LOSS AT MATANZAS.

RIDICULE AMERICAN ACCOUNT.

CORTES INFORMED THAT AMERICAN SHIPS WERE DAMAGED.

General Blanco Sends an Official Account of Bombardment—Says Fortifications Were Unharmed—Seems to Have Been a Petty Affair.

Madrid, April 29.—The minister of war, General Correa, in the chamber of deputies to-day, replying to inquiries for particulars in regard to the bombardment of the forts at Matanzas, said the government had decided to publish "all the news received, good or bad."

Continuing, General Correa told the deputies that the United States squadron fired sixty projectiles, and that the only victim was a mule, a remark which aroused laughter among the Spaniards.

The general next informed the house that the American warships were injured by the fire of the Spanish batteries, and, continuing, he asserted that the Spaniards were acting in conjunction with the United States forces, as they advanced in the direction of Matanzas while the bombardment was proceeding. "But," added the minister of war, "they were completely routed."

In conclusion, General Correa remarked: "It was a glorious day for the Spanish arms."

The Marquis Lema asked if telegraph communication with the Antilles had been assured. He recalled the convention of Paris, and said he hoped communications via Halifax, the Bermudas and Jamaica would not be interrupted.

The following is the substance of the official report, made by Captain General Blanco, on the subject of the bombardment of the forts of Matanzas:

"Three American cruisers fired on the batteries of Fort Morillo, at Matanzas, without doing any damage. We fired fourteen shots, to which the Americans replied with a multitude of quick-firing gun shots, which did not do any injury."

"The American squadron also fired fourteen cannon shots at the Abanilla battery, only one mule being killed, to which the Spanish battery only replied with four shots, as the squadron was beyond range."

"The whole squadron of five ships then threw several shells into the town without doing any damage."

"The French and Austrian consuls have protested against the bombardment, as it was commenced without any previous warning to foreign subjects."

"The troops manning the stations are full of fight."

"It appears that our shots did some damage to the American ships."

Continuing, Captain General Blanco's report says:

"One tunnel was certainly hit."

"During the bombardment, Colonel Alfaro, with a column of troops, attacked a rebel band under Betancourt at Mikoto, south of Matanzas, capturing their positions and killing twenty men, including two chiefs. A quantity of arms, horses, stores and the insurgent camps were captured."

"Five mounted rebels and a chief, A. Jona, surrendered."

"It was officially announced to-day that the fortifications of Matanzas have not suffered, 'in spite of 300 shells fired by the American fleet' and that 'not one man was killed or wounded thereby.' In official circles the stories of the bombardment received via the United States are read with shouts of derisive laughter."

"There have been no disturbances here, and the newspapers continue their weak efforts to belittle the United States fleet and its work."

The Imperial says: "All the world now knows that America tried to bluff Spain by war threats which she is unable to fulfill. America, on being called, shows a wretchedly weak hand. Its real strength is exactly known—its iron clads too big to enter the harbor, its torpedo boats and most powerful cruisers, and twelve other cruisers. All the rest are theatrical sufers."

Continuing, the Imperial says it regrets that the Admiral Sampson will serve ample notice on the authorities at Havana, both Spanish and foreign, before opening fire. On the receipt of this notice, the foreign consuls and colonies will go on board the various foreign warships.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S VIEW.

Says Germany Should Remain Neutral Only So Long as It Serves Her Own Interests.

London, April 30.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: "Prince Bismarck thinks that Germany must abstain from interference in the conflict of the United States with Spain as long as possible, but that she must interfere instantly and most energetically the moment her interests demand interference. Therefore, he thinks Germany ought not to bind her hands by neutrality declarations."

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says that the Austrian government is not disposed to sign a special declaration of neutrality in the war between Spain and the United States.

W. C. T. U. Protest Against Canteens. Chicago, April 29.—The general officers of the National W. C. T. U. have sent a petition to President McKinley and General Miles requesting the prohibition of the establishment of "canteens" in camps. A call has been issued to the 10,000 unions in the United States to be prepared to do all possible to alleviate the suffering that may come to the nation's soldiers.

Work for a Nephew of Grant.

Chicago, April 29.—Lieutenant Bane C. Dent, a retired naval officer, received orders to-day to report at once on board the training ship Constitution, now at Newport, R. I. Lieutenant Dent is a nephew of General Grant. He tendered his services to Secretary Long and the offer was immediately accepted.

Call for HONEY CURED Hams and Bacon. Rich, delicate flavor; a trial convinces. Hotel Victoria offers superior accommodations. Rates \$2 and \$2.50. O. B. Stanton, prop.

that they were justified by the results they produced. So much was this the case, he declared, that had he been allowed six months longer, he would have entirely crushed the insurrection and would have realized the promise he made to Senor Canovas del Castillo that, by April, 1898, he would be in a position to offer him 50,000 veterans to attack the United States.

General Weyler severely criticised the home rule policy in Cuba and the time selected for its execution, and he concluded with a passionate appeal for a display of energy, urging the government to take the offensive vigorously on both land and sea, as remaining on the defensive was "the worst possible policy with such an enemy."

The Duke of Tetuan and Lieutenant General Azcarraga declared that the Conservative party always approved and accepted the responsibility for the acts of General Weyler in Cuba. Those declarations afforded Senor Moret, secretary of the colonies, an opportunity of avoiding a debate with General Weyler, Senor Moret declaring that such a course would be inadvisable at present and would better be left for "a day when statesmen can find time for discussion."

PARIS HAS ARRIVED.

The Big Auxiliary Cruiser Sighted Off the Island Early This Morning.

New York, April 30, 2:47 a. m.—The American liner Paris has just been sighted east of Fire Island.

Eastport, Me., April 29.—Great excitement here over thirty-five reports heard off Quoddy head and which were supposed to have come from a Spanish gunboat which is said to be in Fundy bay.

Machias, Me., April 29.—U. S. S. Minneapolis sailed at 2:30 p. m. bound west; destination unknown.

Buenos Ayres, April 29.—The Spanish torpedo cruiser Temerario is still at anchor to-day in front of the small bay.

SPAIN'S FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

Government Plan for Raising a War Fund Meeting With Much Opposition.

London, April 30.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says:

"On a closer examination, both the budget and the bill embodying the extraordinary authorization for war expenditures are meeting with much opposition in financial as well as political circles. The Union of Commerce, composed of representatives of the industrial, commercial and trading classes, has held a meeting and passed resolutions condemning especially the increase in the note issue of the Bank of Spain as likely to lead to a forced paper currency and condemning the compulsory increase in landed and industrial taxation as an impossible sacrifice."

"The union approved the idea of paying all debt coupons henceforth in pesetas and the creation of a tax on the debt. Some of the papers call the financial problem financial dictatorship, but no practical suggestion has yet been mooted to provide the ways and means required and the authorizations of the Senate, and the Senate will cover deep indepenable measures, though they hope they may not be obliged to make use of them if the war does not last long."

"Every day that passes increases the confidence of the Spaniards and their hopes of prolonging the resistance to American attacks upon their colonies. The latest dispatches announcing the mishaps to American warships and the slowness of American preparations, together with the confusion and lack of organization in the army and navy of the United States, have simply delighted everybody. The public feeling of satisfaction and mockery breaks out in very piquant caricatures in the whole Madrid press."

PREPARING FOR BOMBARDMENT

Foreign Nations Making Arrangements to Take Care of Their Subjects in Havana.

Washington, April 29.—Diplomats here are making arrangements through their countries' consuls and agents at Havana for the departure of foreign officials and colonies as there is any indication of bombardment or any other move that will imperil the lives of foreigners residing in Havana. A British warship is now on the way to Havana. Germany, Italy and Austria also have ships in West Indian waters and are ready to evacuate and take care of their citizens. It is understood that the foreign consuls and colonies have been given wide latitude in determining the time when foreigners should leave. It is the expectation here that Admiral Sampson will serve ample notice on the authorities at Havana, both Spanish and foreign, before opening fire. On the receipt of this notice, the foreign consuls and colonies will go on board the various foreign warships.

AMERICANS TO BE EXPELLED.

Spanish Government, It Is Reported, Is on the Point of Ousting Them.

London, April 29.—A special dispatch from Madrid received here this evening says the Spanish government is upon the point of expelling all citizens of the United States from Spain.

PROBABLE SCENE OF THE GREAT NAVAL BATTLE ON THE PACIFIC.

CHINA SEA

PACIFIC OCEAN

States ships can bring on the action by assembling without the point on the south of the bay's mouth by running up in a westerly direction toward the town. This will be necessary if the Spaniards do not go out of the open to meet the Americans. Most of the Spanish fleet are light draught vessels, and can get into the harbor. The island of Luzon, of which Manila is the chief city, is the largest of the Philippines. It has an area of 40,000 square miles—about the equal of the island of Cuba—and a population of 4,500,000. The loss of the Philippines would be a severe blow to Spain. They have yielded many millions of revenue to the mother country since the Spaniards took possession of them in the sixteenth century.

BOUND FOR TAMPA

TROOPS LEAVING MOBILE, CHICKAMAUGA AND NEW ORLEANS.

MORE ARE TO LEAVE TO-DAY.

EIGHT BATTERIES WILL REACH TAMPA THIS MORNING.

War Department Maintains the Strictest Reliance Regarding the Proposed Invasion of Cuba—Cubans in Consultation With Miles.

Tampa, Fla., April 29.—Batteries K and F, of the First artillery, arrived from the Chickamauga to-day. These troops are in readiness to strike camp and all have a good supply of provisions on hand. Lieutenant Ramsey, acting chief commissary officer, is buying immense quantities of stores. The government has purchased several thousand tons of coal now at Port Tampa and wants thousands of tons more.

Officers do not look for the embarkation of troops in the next few days, but they do incline to the belief that the troops from Chickamauga will all be here early next week and en route to Matanzas by the latter part of the week. A dredge of great capacity is hard at work in the slips at Port Tampa securing a greater depth of water.

Colonel Emilio Nunez, the well known filibuster, arrived here this morning and was met at the depot by an immense crowd of Cubans. An officer from headquarters was at the depot with a carriage in waiting and took Colonel Nunez in charge and conveyed him to the Tampa Bay hotel, where he was soon closeted with General Wade. It is learned he is in the city for the purpose of fitting out, with the aid of the government, an expedition of Cubans.

A large lot of guns and ammunition was received at Port Tampa last night, collected from the military schools. The guns will be placed in the hands of Gomez' army. Boats will be sent to Cuban waters and the force will be landed by an escort from Sampson's fleet. A large body of trained soldiers will be carried from here also. Colonel Nunez and General Wade were closeted together a long time. J. E. Cartaya and General Acosta and Colonel Leet will take part in the expedition.

New Orleans, La., April 29.—The First regiment left here to-night for Tampa, waiting over for General Shafter's staff, who were also ordered to meet the commander in Florida. The impression among army men is that the first army corps sent into Cuba will be for the purpose of co-operating with the insurgents. Other regiments have not received orders to leave. The state troops will begin to mobilize on Sunday. Lieutenant F. E. Lacey, Jr., who went with the First, was married at the St. Charles hotel to Miss Florence R. Crandall, of Detroit, who came here with her parents, combining the marriage with the farewell.

Mobile, Ala., April 29.—The Tenth and Twenty-second regiments left camp here late this afternoon, bound for Tampa. They were all day getting off from camp, beginning after drill at 10 o'clock. By 12 o'clock the Twenty-second, the famous Arizona Indian fighters, came marching down to the camp depot from their position about a mile west of the road. A large crowd of citizens and several soldiers were gathered there and the members of the Tenth regiment were also on hand, ready for embarkment to Tampa. When the Twenty-second swung around the curve and came down upon the station, Colonel Wickoff in the lead, and the band playing "Hot Time in the Old Town To-night," there was such a yell of enthusiasm as has never before been heard here. Everybody joined in, and flags were waved while the soldiers and people shouted. Cheer followed cheer, hats flew in the air and it was altogether a stirring scene.

There was a long wait for the train to start, however, even after the baggage had been placed on board the cars, which took a couple of hours. Meantime, the first good soaking rain of the encampment set in and the enthusiasm had to be adjourned for a while, the soldiers taking refuge in the tents of the other regiments. They started at last in four sections or trains, by way of Pensacola, and with a good send-off from the troops who remained behind. The first train passed out at 7 p. m., the others following in short order.

Orders have been received here to recruit companies of several regiments to war strength of 106 men.

Chickamauga National Park, Ga., April 29.—This has been a hustling day among the artillerymen at Chickamauga park. In pursuance of orders issued yesterday, the eight batteries in camp were ordered at once to Tampa, and the entire day has been taken up in getting the men, horses and guns aboard the cars. Trains bearing these men and their equipments have been given the right of way, and it is expected they will arrive at Tampa early to-morrow morning.

The Ninth cavalry received peremptory orders to-night to move at once and the men are packing up to-night. It is stated they will march to this city and take the train here to-morrow morning. The Twenty-fourth infantry will leave to-morrow by train direct from the park.

It was learned to-night that orders would be issued to-morrow for the removal of Tampa of the Twenty-fifth infantry and the Tenth cavalry, and a semi-official rumor is current to-night to the effect that the Second cavalry and the Seventh infantry will go early next week. None of these commands has been fitted to war strength, very few enlistments having been made up to this time. Captain Fred A.

Smith, adjutant of the infantry division, has been assigned to open a recruiting station in Atlanta and will report in that city to-morrow.

There was no arrival of troops here to-day, but it is expected to-night that orders have been issued for the First regiment infantry to report at this point to join the division here.

There were this morning 8,146 men, not including officers, in the various regiments encamped at the park. Of this number about 1,200 have been ordered away.

Major General John R. Brooke, commanding the army at Chickamauga park, to-night addressed the members of the Young Men's Business League of this city, on the occasion of their annual banquet, his subject being the "United States Army."

Senator Thomas B. Turley was one of the speakers, his subject being "The Duty of an American Citizen."

A number of officers of the army were present, which is taken to mean nothing of a very stirring nature is imminent.

Washington, April 29.—General Miles and his assistants were in conference at various times during the day respecting military operations that are to be undertaken in the occupation of Cuba. They all maintain the strictest reliance concerning the result of these deliberations, and have adopted the policy of making nothing public regarding them. Even the regular army movements are not divulged, and none of the officials would confirm the reports published to-day that the infantry regiments at New Orleans and some of the troops at Chickamauga are to proceed without delay to Tampa.

General Shafter, who commands the brigade at New Orleans, left to-night for that place, accompanied by his adjutant, Colonel Babcock.

The Cuban representatives in Washington were at General Miles' headquarters to-day, and were consulted in regard to various steps which would arise in connection with the co-operation of United States troops with the insurgent forces in Cuba.

The announcement that the State of Texas, laden with supplies for the reconcentrados, is destined for Sagua, has led the surmise that it is probably this port instead of Matanzas that has been selected as the base of operations for the invasion of Cuba.

The war department, it is expected, will endeavor to secure additional ships for transports, but it is said that none had been acquired to-day. The capacity of these obtained yesterday is not adequate to the number of men, which, it is reported, is to embark on the expedition to one of the Cuban ports and which it is believed will be sent in a very short time. The commissary department has depots of supplies at New Orleans, Mobile, Ala., and Chickamauga, adequate, it is said, for the immediate means of the service.

General Greeley, the chief signal officer of the army, has recommended the formation of an independent regiment of signal men, whose duty it will be to communicate with the regular army. This, it is believed, will induce many independent organizations to enter such a regiment and enable the government to avail itself of their experience and work of many years.

Philadelphia, April 29.—Dr. John Gutteras, of the University of Pennsylvania, who for the past few years has been in Philadelphia, representing the Cuban junta, has been ordered by the United States government to go at once to Tampa, Fla., where he is to take charge of the safeguarding of the American troops from the climatic diseases they will encounter.

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NEAR MANILA

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S FLEET IN SIGHT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

BATTLE EXPECTED VERY SOON.

TOO STORMY FOR COMMUNICATION WITH INSURGENTS.

NEWS MAY BE HARD TO OBTAIN.

SPANISH LIKELY TO SUPPRESS IT OR DISTORT THE FACTS.

The Cable Is in Their Possession—Madrid Rejoicing Over a Rumor That Germany Will Not Permit a Bombardment of Philippine Island Cities.

Hong Kong, April 29.—It is reported from Manila that the American squadron has been sighted off Bolinao, north of Manila, but the weather is too stormy for the fleet to communicate with the insurgents.

It is denied that the Spanish fleet has left Manila to meet the American squadron. On the contrary, it is asserted that the Spanish warships will remain in Manila bay to assist the forts.

The insurgent chief, Aguinaldo, is coming to Hong Kong from Singapore. It is alleged that he absconded with a half million dollars, paid by the Spanish government for the other insurgent leaders.

All Manila telegrams are censored and mail connection with Hong Kong has been suspended.

London, April 30.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Singapore says:

"Commodore Dewey was accompanied by Jose Alexandrine, a prominent officer under Aguinaldo. Alexandrine has a magical influence in the Philippines and will head the popular movement to throw off the Spanish rule. A naval battle is expected to occur to-day in Manila bay. Her majesty's steamship, Bonaventure, has sailed, presumably for Manila."

The Daily Telegraph's Hong Kong correspondent says the insurgent chief, Aguinaldo, is preparing to make a descent near Manila. His supporters are plentifully supplied with arms and ammunition from the American squadron.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hong Kong, dated Friday, says: